

Kentucky



Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM,

NEW SERIES—No. 47.—VOL. 2.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON, Ky. FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1825.

[VOL. XXXIX]

FINANCIAL.

STATE FINANCES.

The annual report of the Auditor of Public accounts, was laid before each house of the General Assembly on the 8th inst. The report was accompanied by eight different statements of accounts as follows.

No 1

A Statement of Moneys received and paid at the Treasury, during twelve months ending on and including the 10th day of October 1825, to wit:

Received for the revenue collectable by sheriffs, for the year 1796 20 00

Ditto 1820 858 54

Ditto 1821 1 563 48

Ditto 1822 1 373 63

Ditto 1823 66 653 08 [54]

Ditto 1824 1 597 81 72 176

For Bank Stock Fund, to wit: On lands

granted under the acts of 1815, 1820 and 1825, 8,358 67

Ditto, under the acts of 1795 1797 and 1800, 2,425 72

Ditto under the acts for appropriating the land acquired by the treaty of Tellico, 120 35-10 909 74

For tax on non residents' lands, 9 275 86

For purchasers of non residents' lands, 11 74

For miscellaneous receipts, 1 704 96

For tax on law process, &c received by the clerks of the different courts; for tax on seals, received by the Secretary of State, and for fees received by the Register of the land office, For amount received from the Agent of the Penitentiary, 11 863 34

For amount received from the Bank of Kentucky, for the distribution of Stock, 3 089 99

For amount received from the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky as revenue, 119 340

For amount received for the sale of land warrants west of Cumberland river, in the State of Tennessee, 5 171 80

For amount received for the sale of land warrants east of Cumberland river, in the State of Tennessee, 407 50

For amount received for the sale of lands west of Tennessee river, 11 400

Total amount received, \$312 095 18

PAID SAME TIME.

Warrants reported to have been paid by the Treasurer, 171 332 33

Stock subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 130 740

Total expenditures \$302 072 33

Amount due from the Commonwealth on the 10th day of October 1824, (in Commonwealth's money,) 36 467 54

Making \$338 539 87

From which deduct the above amount of receipts, 312 095 18

Leaves a balance due from the Commonwealth of the 10th day of October 1825, of \$26 444 69

There still remains in the treasury \$500 in Specie, and \$20 in Illinois money.

Note—No report has been made from the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky since the first of July last.

No 2.

A Statement of Warrants drawn by the Auditor of public accounts on the Treasurer, during twelve months, ending on and including the 10th day of October 1825; showing the amount drawn for each source of expenditure, and the amount of Warrants paid and unpaid in the same period, to wit:

Sheriffs of 1821, for revenue overpaid and improperly paid, \$9 25

Sheriffs of 1823, for revenue overpaid, 406 16

Drawbacks on vacant lands, the pay of military certificates, claims improperly paid on and money drawn for the redemption of head right claims, 132 87

Slaves executed, 1 225

Public communications; the postage on letters sent and received by the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of public accounts, Adjutant, and Quarter Master Generals the postage on Commissioners' books forwarded by mail to the Auditor, are also charged under this head, 1 683 56

Purchasers of non-residents' lands for redemptions, 4 17

Military expenditures; for the pay of Brigade Inspectors attending brigade musters, Judge advocates and witnesses attending courts martial, 162 56

Money refunded for moneys improperly paid, and for taxes twice paid, &c, 261 33

Electors, 10 000

Lunatic Asylum, 8 233 50

Commissioners, of tax, for taking in lists of taxable property, 8 113 95

For the support of lunatics and idiots Clerks' services, for clerks ex officio services for record books and process, and for transcribing commissioners' book, 10 083 10

Jailors for attending on and furnishing fuel, &c, for circuit courts, and for committing, releasing and discharging criminals, 7 607 74

Public printers for advertising non-resident lands

Public roads for pay of sundry commissioners

Attorneys for the Commonwealth their salaries

Contingent expenses for books furnished the Secretary of State for the use of the Commonwealth, (as per acts of last Legislature.) for sundry repairs done to the public buildings, for repairs done to the Court of appeals' room and for the attendance of the officers on said court.

Salaries of the executive and judiciary officers

Loans to the Penitentiary, Executive officers for stationary, fuel &c.

Criminal prosecutions, for pay of venire men, witnesses and guards in part, including also the pay of sheriffs and constables in felonious cases,

Legislature, November session 1824 including the daily attendance and mileage of the members and the pay of witnesses,

Appropriations, November session 1824, including the compensation of the several officers of the Legislature, public printing, fuel and all other expenses, the compensation to the speakers of each house excepted,

Surveyors for copying entry books &c.

Distributing facts and journals, November session, 1824,

Kentucky Institution, for the tuition of the Deaf and Dumb, for the support of the indigent pupils,

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

Sheriffs, comparing polls,

Clerks for accounts overpaid.

Total amount of warrants issued \$170 997 82

Warrants unpaid on the 10th Oct. 1824 that issued since the 17th of March, 1810, (all others issued prior to the above date are presumed to have been paid.)

Making, \$171 474 40

Warrants reported to have been paid by the Treasurer, as stated in Statement No 1

Warrants unpaid on the 10th October, 1825,

No 3 is a statement of ballances due to the Commonwealth amounting to \$7 660 44—on which \$2 297 67 is for loans to the Penitentiary which is in fact, a public expenditure;—and a statement of the Bank Stock owned by the Commonwealth as follows:

BANK STOCK.

The amount of Stock owned by the State in the Bank of Kentucky on the 10th day of October 1825, is 417 690

Ditto subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, up to the same date, 334 368 63

Total amount of stock owned by the State, \$752 058 63

No 5 is a calculation of the probable expenditures for the year from the 10th October 1825, to the 10th October 1826, amount expected to be expended \$167 530.

No 6 is a statement of the amount expected to be received at the Treasury, during the financial year, amounting to \$167 521 71. The anticipated expenditures and existing demands together exceed the expected receipts, by the sum of \$26 472 12, and the Treasury will be so much in debt on the 10th day of October next.

No 7 is a statement concerning the penitentiary; The 'Loans,' that is, the expenditures which have been made on account of the Penitentiary, from its first establishment, amount to \$73 147 92

The Credits to

Balance, 62 297 67

Wm. Holman, present agent, received from the late keeper and agent, raw materials, debts and manufactured articles to the amount of \$5 604 11—nominal, not real value.—He has paid into the treasury \$2 275 36—and delivered materials to Mr. Scott to the amount of \$18 35—about \$5000 more may be realized, the remainder is bad debts, loss on articles over rated &c. The debts of the institution, to be paid by the Treasury amount to \$3 230 23.

No 8 is a statement of the amount of tax paid by each county, and amount of expenditures in each county separately.

The Auditor's report was accompanied by the following letter:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, AUDITOR'S OFFICE Frankfort 9th November, 1825.

SIR:

You will be so good as to lay before the house over which you preside, the accompanying documents, from No. 1 to 8, inclusive.

Whether it becomes me as Auditor of Public Accounts, to offer to the legislature my views as to the practical operation of any acts; which they in their wisdom may deem expedient, or not, is doubtful. But having observed with some attention, the results of some, if not all the laws in relation to the Revenue, and believing that an improvement may be made in our financial system I have ventured to offer the following remarks on that subject.

The act of the last session of the Legislature in relation to chancery and maintenance, gave to one class of non-resident claimants of land viz.

69 32 those whose claims had never been entered for taxation, the privilege, until the first day of August last, to list their lands with the Auditor for taxation, and pay up the taxes and interest due thereon. It is believed that the largest portion of claimants of this description were not apprised of the privilege until the time had expired, and in many instances where they were informed of the liberty and were desirous of saving their lands, the amount of tax and interest exceeded the value of the land, and they of course would not pay it. Nevertheless, the revenue has been benefited somewhere about \$8000, and it is thought, that had the privilege been given without demanding the interest, it would have been benefited at least 15 or \$20,000. It is with the Legislature to say whether they will revive the privilege and modify it in such a way as will exempt the holders of claims of this description from the interest, and extend the time so far as in their wisdom they may think necessary to afford ample notice.

The holders of lands that have heretofore listed them for taxation and whose lands have been stricken off to the State for the non-payment of the taxes as they became due, and the time of redemption having expired, were permitted in the act above alluded to, and it would seem that no good reason could be adduced for the distinction. Some considerable advantage may be anticipated to the revenue, should the Legislature think proper now to let them redeem and re-enter their lands. The Legislature might then, with great propriety, adopt a system of forfeiture by escheat, which has heretofore been recognized by the Court of the United States as coming within the legitimate exercise of the powers reserved to the States, and thus save those unhappy collisions which now exist between the Federal and State Governments, and in the course of a few years put at rest forever those dormant claims.

The just expectation of the Legislature has not been realized in the establishment of the Lunatic Asylum. This is owing in part to the privilege given to the committees and relatives of this unfortunate portion of the community to retain the Idiots at the rate of \$50 per year could the Asylum be fitted up with buildings spacious enough to contain the whole of this description of persons in the State, it is thought that \$10,000 would be amply sufficient for their comfortable support. Would it not therefore be wise in the Legislature to repeal the law in relation to idiots and make the necessary appropriation to complete the buildings?

Some inequality will necessarily result from the late change in the mode of valuation of taxable property, owing to the variableness of the medium in which it is valued. About the time the commissioners began to take in the lists, the paper of the Commonwealth's Bank was at two dollars for one in specie, and when they finished it had risen in value fifty per cent. Thus it would seem that some more permanent standard should be adopted.

The Auditor is frequently much embarrassed in the collection of the revenue, by an almost indiscriminate grant of indulgence to the Sheriffs, who too frequently apply the public money to private speculation, and then rely upon legislative aid to shield them from a judgment. I would therefore suggest the propriety of permitting the Auditor, in future to take judgment in all cases, and if an extension of time for the collection of the revenue be necessary, let it extend to the suspension of the execution only.

The establishment of new counties has been a fruitful source of expenditure as well as crime. Increase of offices, tipping shops and idleness are the general concomitants of the erection of new county sites.

With great diffidence and respect,

I subscribe myself, sir,

Your most ob't, servt.

PORTER CLAY Aud. P. A.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, Esq.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH
A STATEMENT

Of the situation of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 10th day of October 1825.

Da.

To Stock, \$334 368 63

Library Fund, 143 917 44

Notes Payable, 2 370 424 30

Discount (since 1st July last,) 26 494 57

Individual depositors, 192 485 49

Amount due to branches and Principal Bank, 2 294 640 64

Legislative Deposite, (boxed and sealed up,) 422 212 16

CR \$3 694 543 23

By notes withdrawn and boxed up, \$422 212 16

Notes under discount, 1,623 740 41

Notes in suit, 281 899 94

Real Estate, 26 154 19

Amount due from Branches and Principal Bank, 204 112 49

General expenses, (since 1st July last,) 9 593 41

Amount due from Treasurer, 38 569 00

Cash on hand viz Specie, \$9 886 57

Eastern notes, 2 722 00

United States' Bank Notes 5 124 00</p

The bill to reduce the salaries of the Appellate Judges was committed.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11.

Many petitions were presented and referred. Mr Smith from the committee of religion reported against the petitions of James Bartlett, and Foster and wife for divorces—concluded in.

Mr Yancey reported the bill to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, Mr Dudley moved to strike out \$1500, the amount of the salary, which was done by Yeas 18, Nays 15. On motion of Mr Hughes, the blank was filled with \$1200 by 20 to 13. After some further amendment the bill passed to a third reading.

Mr Barrett, reported a bill to raise money by lottery to build a bridge across Licking river at Clarksville.

Leave was given to bring in bills—On motion of Mr Howard, to amend the law regulating endorsements on executions. Of Mr Daniel, to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property. Of Mr Selby, to amend the act for the benefit of Daniel Trabue and others. Of Mr Beaty, for the benefit of Jesse Alcorn.

Acts passed—for the benefit of the Judge of the 13th Judicial district.—To change the time of holding the Mead county court.—For the benefit of the Clerks of Hopkins and Oldham counties.

The convention bill passed to a third reading by Yeas 20, Nays 15.

Some other minor matters were transacted.

SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

Mr Ewing from the Committee of P. & G. reported in favor of the petitions of sundry citizens of Oldham for the removal of their seat of Justice to Westport, and against the petitions for leave to fix by a vote of the people.

Bills reported. By Mr Hughes, to provide for viewing and marking a way for a Turnpike road from Lexington to Maysville, which was re-committed. By Mr Beaty, to authorize the appropriation of vacant land between Walker's line and latitude 36, 30 north, which was committed.

MONDAY, Nov. 14.

Several petitions were presented and referred. Bills reported. By Mr Cockenill, for the benefit of John Richay. By Mr Daniel, to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property. By Mr J Allen, to reduce and regulate certain officers' salaries. By Mr Selby, for the benefit of Jesse Alcorn. By Mr Given, to transfer the stock of the Caledonia Academy &c. By Mr Selby, to amend an act for the benefit of Daniel Trabue and others. By Mr Ewing from the committee of P & G to provide for locating the permanent seat of justice for Oldham county.

Leave obtained to bring in bills—By Mr Lockett, concerning the location of the forfeited lands in this Commonwealth. By Mr Davies, to repeat the 4th section of an act relative to endorsements on executions approved Dec 1st 1821. Also, for the benefit of the executors of Samuel McAfee. By Mr Ewing, to amend the laws relative to the valuation of taxable property. By Mr White to provide for binding out poor free children of color. By Mr Hughes, to change the mode of summoning petit jurors and provide for their compensation. By Mr R Wickliffe, to amend the law concerning the action of detinue. By Mr Beaty, for the benefit of Thomas Branscomb.

Mr Pope offered a resolution for removing the seat of government, which was laid on the table.

Mr R Wickliffe offered a resolution calling on the Bank of Kentucky for a copy of the transcript of the names of debtors laid before a committee of H.R. in 1819, with an explanation as to the manner in which the debts have been paid, whether in property and at what price, and also the names of any Directors who may have failed to pay their debts &c. Mr Davies offered an amendment calling for the amount paid to the President, Clerks, and a agents of the Bank a salary since 1819, which was adopted.

TUESDAY, Nov. 15.

Mr Ewing from the committee of P & G reported in favor of the petitions for a new county out of Adair, Cumberland and Wayne, and for the removal of the seat of justice of McCracken county—concluded in.

Bills reported. By Mr Howard, to amend the second section of an act to regulate endorsements on executions. By Mr Ewing from the committee &c to establish a new county out of parts of Adair, Cumberland and Wayne.

Leave obtained to bring in bills—By Mr Cockenill, for the benefit of David White. By Mr White for the benefit of the heirs of William Powell. By Mr Given, for the benefit of George Elder. By Mr J Allen, to amend the act repealing the two years replevin on contracts made after the 1st June 1821. By Mr Given, further to regulate the debt due the Commonwealth for the sale of vacant lands. By Mr White for the benefit of Wm Caldwell jailor of Shelby county. By Mr Beaty, for the benefit of the Tellico settlers.

On motion of Mr Pope it was—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to revise and reduce into one the laws concerning executions, to make such amendments and alterations as may appear necessary or expedient &c.

An act passed for the benefit of the widow and heirs of William Pickett, dec'd, and the executors and devisees of Azariah Davis.

The bill passed at the last session, authorizing the collection of certain moneys due the first Presbyterian Church in Louisville, having been returned with the Governor's objections, was taken up and passed notwithstanding, Yeas 21, Nays 11.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

After the presentation of a petition—

Mr C H Allen, from the committee of C of J reported in favor of the petitions of Ben Berry, Paul Barnet, Sned's heirs, Thomas Hinds &c and sundry citizens of Henderson in favor of their jailor—concluded in.

Also, referred bills, to amend the law of conveyancing—to amend the law relative to the sale of vacant lands south of Walker's line,—and relative to independent Banks; the first was passed over; the second passed to a third reading; and the third recommitted.

THURSDAY, Nov. 17.

Mr C H Allen, from the committee of C and J reported, from the unfinished business of last session, a bill for the benefit of Sampson Trammel.

Mr Ewing from the committee of P and G reported a bill to remove the seat of Justice of McCracken county.

Bills reported. By Mr R Wickliffe, to amend the law concerning the action of detinue. By Mr Hughes, a referred bill to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property with a substitute which was adopted and the bill recommitted. By Mr Hickman to allow an additional constable to Bourbon county, which passed. By Mr Beaty, for the benefit of the Tellico settlers, which was committed. By Mr Green, the Green river indigence bill, which was committed. By Mr White, for the benefit of Wm Powell's heirs.

Mr Crutcher from the committee raised on that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the State Revenue and county Levy, reported "that they deemed it inexpedient make any alteration in the State Revenue or county Levy at this time. On motion of Mr Davies, it was laid on the table.

Leave obtained to bring in bills—By Mr P N O'Connor, for the benefit of R Dallain. By Mr Wickliffe, concerning the appropriation of public money. By Mr Selby, to relieve Mary Boggs. By Mr Forsythe, for the benefit of Paul Barnes. By Mr T Ward, to appropriate surplus militia fines

in the 7th Regiment. By Mr Ewing, to establish a judicial district was of the Tennessee. By Mr T Ward, for the erection of a new judicial district in the eastern end of the state:

An act passed to provide for the safekeeping of Francis Erwin; ARGUS.

REPORT.

[H. R.] The Committee of Ways and Means have had under consideration the debts due by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and respectfully report thereupon:

That by the laws of this Commonwealth now in force, the officers of the government and its creditors are bound to take Commonwealth's paper at its nominal amount; or, to make the idea more easily comprehended, a dollar in paper, is to be received as if the same was a dollar in gold or silver. The policy of this law grew out of the peculiar state of the country. It is with sentiments of the highest personal gratification, that the committee can felicitate this house, and the people of this Commonwealth, upon the rapid appreciation of the Commonwealth's paper. This sudden change in the appreciation of the paper, and the rapid progress the managers of the Commonwealth's Bank are making in winding up its concerns, have induced the wealthy officers and creditors of the Commonwealth not to call for the amount due them at the Treasury, but to wait until they can turn their debts and demands into gold and silver. This course of conduct makes the law operate unequally upon the rich and poor. The officers and creditors of government who are poor, cannot wait, but must call and get their money as the same falls due. Besides, it not only increases the salaries of those who do wait, beyond what the government intended the same should be, but it throws upon the government, at some distant day, when the paper is all destroyed, a cash debt greatly exceeding in amount the current expenses of the year. To remedy this iniquitous practice and growing evil, the Committee report a Bill.

A BILL

FURTHER TO REGULATE THE SALARIES AND DEBTS DUE BY THIS COMMONWEALTH.

§1. BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. That in all cases where any debt is now, or hereafter may become due and payable by this Commonwealth, to any of the public creditors and officers of government, if the same shall not be demanded at the public Treasury, within three months after such debt or salary shall become due and payable, the Auditor and Treasurer shall scale said debt or salary, and pay no more in Commonwealth's paper than the value of such debt or salary when the same became due and payable, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

REPORT.

The Committee of Ways and Means have had under consideration the salaries of the following officers of Government:

Circuit Judges at \$1,200 each, which amount to	\$19,200
Commonwealth's Attorneys at \$400 each, which amount to	6,400
Auditor,	2,000
Register's salary and perquisites,	2,000
Attorney General,	400
Secretary of State,	1,000

Total, \$31,000. The Committee propose to reduce the salaries of said officers to the following sums:

Circuit Judges to \$1000 each, making \$16,000	
Attorneys for Commonwealth to \$300 each, making	4,000
Auditor,	1,500
Register, to	1,200
Secretary of State, to	750
Attorney General, to	300

Should the proposed reduction take place, the amount retrenched will be \$7,450.

To carry into effect the opinion of the Committee, they report a Bill.

A BILL

FURTHER TO REGULATE THE SALARIES OF SOME OF THE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT.

§1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. That from and after the day of _____ the officers of government hereunder mentioned, shall receive the annual salaries following, and to be paid as heretofores:

To each Circuit Judge	Dollars.
To each Circuit Attorney	Dollars.
To the Secretary of State	Dollars.
To the Auditor	Dollars.
To the Register	Dollars.
To the Attorney General	Dollars.

§2. Be it further enacted. That the fees of office hereafter received by the Register, shall be paid by him into the public Treasury, quarterly.

REPORT.

[H. R.] The Committee of Ways and Means have had the situation and expenditures of the Bank of the Commonwealth under consideration, and respectfully report thereupon: That the expenses of each Branch will average \$2,000, making the total expenses of the 12 Branches amount to 24,000.

The expenses of the principal or mother Bank consist of the following items:

President's salary,	1,500
Cashier's salary,	1,200
First Clerk,	1,200
Second Clerk,	300
House rent and Miscellaneous expenses,	600

Total expenses of the whole institution, \$29,300.

It is the opinion of the Committee, that the interest of the Bank will not be endangered by calling in its Branches; but, on the contrary, to judge from the experience we have had in relation to the Bank of Kentucky, the interest of the institution will be greatly promoted, and the safety of its funds better secured, by the adoption of such a measure. Moreover, the present deranged state of the Treasury imperiously demands it.

It is believed, that four Agents will be sufficient to attend three times a year in each county, to receive the discounts and renewal of the notes; and that Agents every way qualified, can be procured for \$1,000 per annum. The adoption of this measure will save, in the expenses of the Branches, \$20,000.

When the Bank was chartered, and the salaries of the officers regulated for the first twelve months, the President's dues were arduous, and claimed nearly all his time; now, the place has almost degenerated into a sinecure. It is the off-

icio of the Committee, that \$1,000 per annum to that officer, will be an ample compensation and that the salaries of the Cashier and first Clerk can be reduced to \$1,000 each, per annum. The reduction therefore, in the President's Cashier's and first Clerk's salaries, will amount, together, to the sum of \$300.

The Committee are of opinion, that should the Branches be called in, the business in the principal or mother Bank will increase, so much as to render it necessary to employ an additional Clerk at a salary of \$800; which will reduce the amount retrenched in the President's, Cashier's & first Clerk's salaries, to \$100.

The total amount of retrenchment in the Bank of the Commonwealth, will be \$20,100.

To carry into effect and operation the views of the Committee, they report a Bill.

A BILL

FURTHER TO REGULATE THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

§1. BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. That the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth shall, on or before the first Monday in February 1826, discontinue its respective Branches, and adopt such rules and regulations, in relation to the funds of the institution in its Branches, as may be best calculated to secure the same and promote the interest of the Bank.

§2. Be it further enacted. That the President and Directors of said Bank shall lay the State of

Districts, and appoint an Agent for each District, whose duty it shall be to attend three times a year, in each County in their respective Districts, to receive discounts due the Bank and the renewal of its notes; taking from said Agent, bond and approved security, subject to be renewed whenever they may require it, for the faithful discharge of his duty, and for the performance of such other matters and things in relation to said Bank and the discharge of his duty, as the President and Directors, by an ordinance of the board, may, from time to time, require. The said President and Directors are hereby authorised to allow said Agents an annual compensation, to be paid by said Bank, provided the same does not exceed the sum of

Dollars to each Agent, annually.

§3. Be it further enacted. That from and after the day of _____ the annual salary of the President of the Bank of the Commonwealth shall be _____ Dollars; the annual salary of the Cashier of said Bank, _____ Dollars; the annual salary of the first Clerk of said Bank, _____ Dollars.

§4. Be it further enacted. That the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth may, and they are hereby authorised to employ an additional Clerk, and to allow him an annual compensation not exceeding _____ Dollars, to be paid by said Bank.

Foreign and Domestic.

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31. The fine ship Peruvian, Capt Kelly, arrived at this port on Saturday, in the short passage of eighty three days from Chorillos, the present port of Lima. By this arrival we have the intelligence that General Rodil still holds out in the Castle of Callao, and it was believed would do so for some months to come. It appears that on the 29th of July, the British frigates Briton and Tartar visited Callao, and their commanders, Sir M Maxwell and Capt Brown, were permitted by General Rodil to land and enter the Castle, where they were splendidly entertained at "a breakfast of three courses." The table was said to have been crowded with every description of fresh stock and choicest wines. The water used by the garrison was found to be of excellent quality, and all seemed to enjoy health. The troops, to the number of one thousand (as Captain Brown supposed) were well dressed, and appeared in fine health and spirits. General Rodil was in daily expectation of despatches from Spain, and had positively refused all offers to treat with the Patriots. He kept up the hopes of his troops by propagating stories of the success of the Spaniards in Upper Peru, &c.

General Bolivar was still in Upper Peru, but was expected to return to Lima.

The frigate United States, Commodore Hull, and U S schooner Dolphin, Lieut Percival, were lying at Charilllos; officers and crews all well. There were also in that port a French frigate and brig of war; and the British frigates Briton and Tartar the latter to sail for England in a few days after the Peruvian. Flora \$8.

PATRIOT.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM SANTA FE.

The following letter from a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, now in New Mexico, to his friend in this place, corroborates the statements heretofore made by us respecting the actual condition of the commerce with that country.

MISSOURI INTELLIGENCER.

SANTA FE, Aug. 25, 1825.

DEAR SIR—Before I left Franklin I promised on my arrival at this place, to give you an account of the state of trade in this country. From my own observation, and conversations which I have held with a number of individuals, some of whom have been trading throughout all the upper provinces of New Mexico, I think I shall be able to draw a pretty correct picture of the present state of commerce in this and the neighboring States.

The imports this year have been so great, the market for goods is completely overstocked. Many who brought but few goods, and who left families behind, have been compelled to sell; some at a loss, and others for about enough to save themselves. In this way the trade for cash has been ruined.

"Every village is crowded with goods, and it would be difficult to find a place within 300 miles where any more could be sold. There is a large amount still in Santa Fe and the owners are completely at a loss how to act. The little cash that was in the country has been expended, and to think of bartering altogether for mules, at high rates, they cannot."

In Sonora goods may yet be disposed of on pretty good terms for mules; but the great fatigue and the still greater hazard attending a traffic of that kind, deter many from engaging in it—Several persons, however have left here for that Province, and necessity I expect will compel others to follow them. There is no cash in the country except in the hands of a few individuals, who are already supplied with more goods than they can consume in two years.

"The great mass of the people are extremely poor, and except here and there a ninepence which they get from our traders, they have no

way if there be moisture enough in it to make rain, will infallibly produce it; but dry clouds may be shaken, and condensed by concussion, without yielding rain. Taking into view however, the great extent of this experiment, I shall be much mistaken if our wise men do not learn a lesson from it, and defer their next 'Grand Salute' until the procession has ended.

Having freely expressed these views publicly, and on all occasions, I have observed the weather and its meteorology, winds, &c. with pretty close attention. For some five or six days past there have been seen, constantly, some flying clouds, for the season, which is pretty cool. Neither the thermometer nor barometer, according to my method of prognostication, show any symptoms of rain: the air is unusually dry for the season. Every one with whom I have conversed considers the facts as stated, and we must wait for the result, of which I entertain no doubt.</

LATE FROM SMYRNA.

By the brig Cherub, at Boston, we have accounts from Smyrna (through our correspondent) to the 3d of Sept. We regret that the intelligence from the Greeks is by no means favorable. Missolonghi and Tripolizza* were in the possession of the Turks and it was currently reported and generally believed at Smyrna, that the Greek land forces in the Morea had ceased opposing the Turks, and fled to the mountains. The Greek marine, however, maintained its ground, and was continually dogging and harassing the Turkish marine.

The American squadron under Com. Rogers, consisting of the North Carolina 74, the Constitution frigate, and sloops of war Ontario and Erie, were left on the 3d of September, at a village called Vouria, about 20 miles below Smyrna, where they were taking in water, having left Smyrna five days before.

Whilst the squadron remained at Smyrna, the crews were quite sickly with the dysentery, but when the Cherub passed them, Com. Rogers sent an officer on board with despatches for government, who informed Captain Rich that the sick were fast recovering, and as many were encamped on English Island, there was no doubt but it would soon cease.

We trust, says the Post, and hope that this unfavorable account from Greece, respecting the fall of Missolonghi, may prove untrue. We are unwilling to believe, without further confirmation, that this place which lately so bravely resisted and repulsed the attacks of Redshod Pacha, can have so soon surrendered to him, and that too after being furnished with a fresh supply of provisions and munitions of war, and having communication with the Greek fleet, which, it is not denied, was still in possession of the bay, & obliged the Ottomans to take shelter in the gulf of Patras. [ib.]

* This place has been in the possession of the Turks for a long time.

ARRIVAL FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival at New York, of the packet ship Bayard, Capt. Robinson, from Havre, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of Paris papers to the 1st of October inclusive. The depression of the Cotton Market at Liverpool, was heavily felt at Havre, where sales of Louisiana had been at a decline of two sous on former rates. The stock was 17,000 bags, which was at 23 to 30 sous for Louisiana; 23 to 30 for Up-land—about 2000 bales were expected from Liverpool, which had a tendency to check the eagerness of purchasers—St Domingo Coffee selling at 14 to 14 1/4 sous; Havana 15 to 16. Rice dull, good qualities would fetch from 34 to 35 francs.

The Brandywine had not arrived, the wind having blown hard from the eastward for four days before the Bayard sailed. Mrs Geo W. Lafayette, with her three daughters and two sons, were waiting her arrival at Havre. The liberal party at Paris, were preparing to give Gen. Lafayette a grand dinner on his return. [ib.]

THE GREEKS:

A letter from Smyrna of the 17th of August, received in this city, confirms the late advices as to the favorable turn of the Greek affairs had taken and adds that the loss of the Turks at Missolonghi was 9000; that of the Greeks 1500. It is however stated in a Vienna paper, that Redshod Pacha had collected troops and was again proceeding to renew the siege at Missolonghi—his head depended on its capture. But the place was open on the sea side and has received large supplies of provisions, and ammunitions from the Ionian Islands.—When the Greeks retook Calamata, the Egyptians lost 1200 disciplined troops.

According to the latest advices from the East, a corps of Egyptian troops, said to be 5000 strong, have landed in the Island of Candia. The Turkish fleet is at Suda, and the Greek combined fleet is cruising off Candia, in order to prevent the Ottoman Admiral from conveying to the Morea the newly arrived Egyptians. The temporary inaction of Ibrahim Pacha, whilst waiting for reinforcements, enabled the Greek Government to collect large forces in the Morea. (olcotron has also received a new corps of picked men from Romelia, a country whose soldiers are dreaded by the Turks.)

A letter from Trieste mentions a rumour that Ibrahim Pacha had received instructions to declare in case of his subduing the Morea, that his father was independent of the Porte, and that the Isle of Candia and the Morea should be governed according to the Egyptian system of administration.

CHESTNUT BARK.

The bark of the chestnut tree contains twice as much tanning matter as oak bark, and nearly twice as much colouring matter as logwood. The colouring substance of chestnut bark is to that of Campeachy logwood exactly as 1.857 to 1. Leather prepared with this substance is more firm and solid, and yet more supple.—This bark is the best substance for making ink; mixed with iron, it becomes a bluish black.—The liquor drawn from this bark appears blue at the outside, like indigo; but it gives on paper the finest black. In dying it has a greater affinity for wool than sumach, and in other respects it differs very little from sumach and gallnuts. The color obtained from this substance is unchangeable by air and light.

[Annales de l'Industrie Nationale]

A Large mass of Amber found in the Island of New Providence.—About the middle of last year a sailor being fatigued, sat down near the sea, on a block, which he supposed to be a stone. After having slept some time, in attempting to rise, he found himself glued to his seat. When he reached the vessel, one of his comrades remarked that he appeared to be scented with a very strong odour; and when he learned how it happened, he invited him to return, and endeavor to bring away the stone. The former had at first no inclination to comply, in consequence of its being too heavy; so much the better; replies the other you will make your fortune the sooner, for I believe it to be a large piece of Amber, which will sell for a large sum. He immediately mounted a horse, crossed the island and brought away the stone. He showed it at first to a Jew, who offered him only the tenth part of its value. The circumstance soon spread, and the Captain of a merchant vessel, then in port purchased it of the sailor; and after passing through several hands, it was finally sold in England for £2000 sterling, at the rate of 85 Shillings per ounce.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Hudson, from London, and William Byrnes, from Liverpool, London papers have been received to the 10th of October inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Stratford Canning, Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, was about to embark, with his lady, for Constantinople.

Lord Strangford was also about to embark for the Baltic, on his mission to the Court of St. Petersburg.

The United States' Frigate BRANDYWINE, Captain Morris, with GENERAL LAFAYETTE on board, arrived at Havre on the 4th of October. She then proceeded to Cowes, where she arrived on

the 8th. It is stated, she leaked badly in her upper works, and would be there recalcined.

The Banking Houses of Square, Pridgeaux, & Co. and that of Shields & Johns, in England, have stopped payment.

Three houses had failed at Manchester, one for 10,000*l*; another for 25,000*l*, and the third for 50,000*l*.

The son of Admiral Mianlis, who was despatched to England with the proposals of the Greeks to throw themselves upon the protection of the British government, had arrived. The mission will most likely be unsuccessful, as the government had not only dispatched a new minister to the Ottoman Court, but had interfered to prevent the arrangements making by Lord Cochrane to aid the Greek marine. The Courier of the 5th contains the King's proclamation upon this subject, in which he enjoins upon all his subjects, "strictly to observe, as well towards the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, as well as to all other beligerents with whom his Majesty is at peace, the duties of neutrality." It likewise declares, that if any person, in his dominions, shall be found guilty of assisting in equipping vessels against any country at peace with his Majesty, he shall be subjected to fine and imprisonment.

Two vessels, with stores for the Greeks, have left London in haste, for fear of being stopped by the government. But it is not only occurs that the Greeks are to expect. The greediness of the English merchants for gain, blinds their eyes to the cause of humanity. Thus we are told that the Pacha of Egypt has expended a large part of the avails of the cotton crop, in arms and ammunition to use against the Greeks, and that two cargoes of Congreve rockets have been sent him from the Thames. If no cotton speculators blew up themselves but those who send Congreve rockets to blow up the Greeks, we should not mourn

[N. Y. com. ADV.]

The late Gale.—At Basseterre, Guadalupe; the gale was terribly severe. Of 900 houses in the town of Basseterre, scarcely ten have been spared—3/5ths of the number have been completely thrown down, and the rest more or less damaged in the walls or in the roofs. All the public buildings have been destroyed, or materially injured. Whole families have perished. The number of victims to this awful catastrophe amount to more than one hundred and fifty, of every condition and color.

By the brig Leontine, from Alvarado, we hear that preparations were making at Sacrificios, by the Mexican squadron, to attack the fleet from Havana with supplies for the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, where, on account of the scarcity of provisions, the scurvy had broken out. The fleet consisting of three frigates, a sloop of war, and two transports, sailed from Havana on the 19th of September. Mr. MICHELLINA, Minister from the Mexican Republic to England, had arrived in the frigate Libertad. He stated that a 74, a 44, and a 22 gun brig, might be expected hourly from England. A letter from the city of Mexico stated that the measles were raging in that place, and were daily carrying off great numbers. Major JAMES PETTY, late of the U. S. army, died at Alvarado in August.

THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1825.

The article in our last, copied from the American Sentinel respecting the trial and acquittal of Jereboam Beauchamp, was incorrect. The error arose from the circumstance of his being taken before two magistrates, when the attorney for the Commonwealth moved for a postponement of the trial, to enable the Commonwealth to obtain testimony from a distance, which was deemed material, to which Beauchamp readily assented, and agreed to postpone the trial until Monday the 28th inst.

We do not think it strange that the public mind should be prejudiced against Beauchamp; or if in further trial there should be difficulty in procuring a jury, after seeing published in the newspapers, every thing that is said leading to a suspicion of guilt, whether true or false, and nothing in favour of his innocence!

By a gentleman who arrived here from Frankfort last evening we obtained the following information. The bill which passed the house of Representatives repealing the law reorganizing the court of Appeals &c. was taken up in the Senate on Wednesday last, when a substitute was offered and passed by the casting vote of the Speaker. The substitute only goes to the repeal of so much of the reorganizing law, as provides for a fourth judge, for raising their salaries, and for abolishing the title of chief justice;

On the same day a resolution in the House of Representatives, offered by Mr. Breckinridge, the port of which was instructing the committee of courts of Justice to inquire of the court of Appeals (old court we presume) for information why they do not proceed in the business of the court, was taken up, which brought on a discussion not only very animated but some part of which was intemperate. The discussion was resumed yesterday, and was progressing when our informant left Frankfort.

It appears from the report of the Cashier of the Commonwealth's Bank to the Legislature, published in this day's paper, that there will remain after providing for the payment of all demands against it an excess of means amounting to \$973,014 88 exclusive of the fund arising from the sale of lands. This shows that notwithstanding every attempt to discredit the paper of this bank by calling it "Rags," "Trash" &c. the day is not distant when it will be equal to the paper of any bank in the Union. It appears that the whole amount of notes in circulation is \$1,436,239 66 so that after setting apart a fund sufficient to meet that sum, there will remain an excess of means equal to the sum above mentioned.

From the Auditor's report we also learn, that instead of a Bankrupt Treasury, the state holds stock

in the Bank of Kentucky and Bank of the Commonwealth amounting \$752,058 63, as well the money arising from the sales of lands in addition to the revenue.

We are informed by one of the Professors in the Medical Department of the Transylvania University, that there has already more than 270 students entered for the present session.

This has been the most remarkable day we have witnessed in Lexington for a space of 40 years. At day light the town was enveloped with a thick fog mixed with smoke, so dense, that a man could not be seen across the street, and continued so until nearly 11 o'clock, when it began to dissipate.

A. B. Fickle, the postmaster at Blenomsville, Tennessee, who was lately convicted of robbing the mail, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the county jail, unless a penitentiary be erected in the mean time, in which case, he is to be transferred for the remainder of the term to that establishment:—*Phœnix Gazette*:

The London John Bull of September 26th, says that Mr. BROUGHAM, has serious intentions of visiting America. If he should come to this country, he will no doubt be received and entertained with cordiality and courtesy, to which he is so evidently entitled.—*ib.*

The grand New York ball which closed the celebration festivities, took place on Tuesday evening (Nov 8) and was attended by more than 4000 ladies and gentlemen. This fete is confidently asserted to be the most brilliant, extensive and costly that ever was witnessed in America.—*ib.*

THEAILS.

In addition to the late increase of the Eastern and Western mails to six times a week, we are glad to learn that the following very desirable arrangement has just commenced on the Ridge road to Cincinnati via Georgetown. The mail goes three times instead of once a week as formerly on the above route. Leave Lexington Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 11 A.M.—returning on Mondays Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 10 A.M.

MARRIED.

In Mason county, Mr. WILLIAM HURST, of Lexington, to Miss SARAH P. DAULTON, of the former place.

DIED.

Departed this life, November 1st 1825 in the 50th of his age, the Rev. Doct. JAMES WELCH, Doct. Welch was originally from the State of Pennsylvania—resided some time in the State of Kentucky, Ohio, and was for some years past a resident of Indiana.

He has left behind him an affectionate and afflicted wife and family, together with an extensive circle of connections and friends, to mourn not only irreparable loss but the deprivation to society and the world, of his talents and worth.

Ind. Register.

By the Governor of Kentucky,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an atrocious assassination was committed by some unknown individual upon the person of Col. SOLOMON P. SHARP, late a Representative in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, from the county of Franklin, at his dwelling house in the town of Frankfort, early on the morning of Monday the 7th inst. accompanied with circumstances of extraordinary barbarity; and whereas the General Assembly of the Commonwealth aforesaid, indignant at the outrage thus perpetrated in violation of law, humanity and social feeling, desirous of manifesting to the world the high respect entertained by them for the deceased, and anxious that his murderer should be brought to condign punishment, did, by resolution approved this day, authorize and request the Governor to offer a reward of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS for his apprehension and conviction:

Now, therefore, I, JOSEPH DESHA, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, by authority of the said Resolution, do hereby proclaim and make known, that the sum of

3000 DOLLARS

will, upon the conviction of the assassin, be paid to the person or persons who shall apprehend him.—And I do enjoin it upon all officers of the law within this Commonwealth, and call upon all others, the good citizens and inhabitants thereof, to be active and diligent in their endeavors to detect and bring to justice the perpetrator of this foul and offensive crime.

Given under my hand, at Frankfort, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1825, in the 34th year of the Commonwealth.

JOSEPH DESHA.

By the Governor: J. C. PICKETT, Sec'y. 47-6w

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, are hereby requested to meet at the office of the Brauch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, on Monday the 22d of January 1826 at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing a President and eight Directors to serve the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them.

By order, M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.

Nov. 24th 1825—47-5t.

MERCER CIRCUIT S. OCTOBER TERM 1825

JOHN HANLY Comp't against WILLIAM LEWIS Def't

THIS day came the Complainant by his Counsel and filed his Bill of revision herein against Nimrod Manley Ex't or Adm'r of the Deceased W. Lewis and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Manley is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth and he having failed to appear and answer the Complainants Bill herein according to law and the rules of this Court. On the motion of the Complainant therefore by his Counsel it is ordered that unless the said Defendant Manley do appear here on or before the first day of the next April Term of this Court and answer the Complainants Bills herein that the same will be taken against him as confessed and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two Calendar months successively in some public Newspaper of this Commonwealth authorised by Law to make such publications.

A Copy—Teste, PHIL. T. ALLEN C. C. November 25 1825—47-2m.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

COMPLETE PRIZE LIST OF THE DRAW

ING OF

CLASS, NO. 2, NEW SERIES,

Louisville Health Lottery.

The following were the nine numbers drawn

from the wheel.

First Day—Sept. 17. 1825.

NOS. 23, 24, 1.

Second Day—Oct. 8, 1825.

NOS. 14, 8, 20.

Third Day—Nov. 5, 1825.

NOS. 19, 29, 5.

The whole drawn under the immediate observation of the magistrates of the county, committee, from the Louisville board of trustees, and superintending committee, appointed by the board of managers, whose respective certificates are filed in the managers office, and open, at all times for the examination of the public.

The agent respectfully referring the holders of tickets to the scheme of said class, has the honor to announce the following, as the result, agreeably thereto.

1000 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 5, 10, 29,*

500 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 8, 14, 20,

500 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 1, 24, 28,

100 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 10,

20 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 29,

10 DOLLARS, each to the 72 tickets having upon them, No's 8, 14, 20,



POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

HAPPINESS.
Does happiness e'er design to dwell
Among the sons of men!
Is she within the hermit's cell,
Or with the cloistered nun?
Or lives she with the monarch, crown'd
With regal power and pride?
Or with the miser's golden hoard
Is happiness allied?

She's not within the wretched cell
Where dwells the hermit lone;
His meager form and visage tell
That she is quite unknown.
Nor is she with the cloister'd nun
For life imprison'd there;
Many her griefs and such, that none
Can e'er remove her care.

She's not within the palace found;
Where Kings and Princes dwell,
Courtiers and Sycophants abound
And happiness dispel.
The monarch envies other Kings
Some title, power or place;
And fawning courtiers envy him
Who knows no happiness.

The miser idolizes wealth,
He doats upon his store;
But he would traverse Sea and Earth
For, yet, one thousand more.
And if a thousand more he get
To double that he'll try;
Thus the poor wretch will toil and fret
And discontented die.

Why envy, then, the King his crown?
Let Gripus hug his store;
Sovereigns can feel misfortune's frown,
And miser's still want more.
Happy, is he whose mind's at rest
Enjoying perfect health;
Who with a competence is blest,
Content, alone, is wealth."

OSCAR.

Nov. 18th 1825.

MURDER.

1000 Dollars Reward.

REWARD, by the Trustees of the Town of Frankfort; that, feeling a deep regret in common with the citizens of Frankfort, at the melancholy assassination of their late fellow-citizen, Col. Simon P. Sharp, and for the purpose of apprehending the monster who committed the diabolical act, on Sunday night the 6th inst., at his own house, they hereby offer a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in Commonwealth's paper, to be paid on the safe delivery in any jail, so that the person may be delivered to the officers of justice in this place.

DANIEL WEISIGER, Ch'm.
G. E. RUSSELL,
THOMAS LONG,
JAMES SHANNON,
JAMES DOWNING,
JOHN LEONARD,
JOHN WOODS

N. B. The murderer was heard to state to Col. Sharp, that his name was John A. Covington, and he was observed to be a tall man dressed in dark clothes. November 7, 1825.—45 tf.

The Editors of the Reporter and Gazette at Lexington, of the Gazette and Advertiser at Louisville, of the Herald at Bardstown, and of the Messenger at Russellville, are requested to insert the above six weeks and forward their accounts to the trustees for payment.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

JAMES F. BRADLEY,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of the Cross-Plains and the country adjacent thereto, that he has opened a New Grocery Store in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Nicholas as a Store; he will keep a constant supply of GROCERIES, TIN-WARE, and QUEENSWARE which will be sold as low as can be had in Lexington. He will barter for Hogs' Lard, Feathers, or Beeswax. Cross Plains, October 27th, 1825.—44-tf.

BOARDING.

A few general boarders can be accommodated, with diet, lodging, firewood and candles, at \$3 specie per week. Apply to Mrs. N. Prentiss on Main-Street, four doors below the Post Office.

Lex. Nov 3, 1825.—3t.

TANNERS MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE subscribers to Tanner's Four Sheet Map of the United States are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the immense mass of original matter, chiefly new surveys, which has been recently received by the author, and which it is important to incorporate into the Map, the publication of it will necessarily be delayed for some time. The delay will, however, be productive of much advantage, as it will enable the author to render his Map indefinitely more correct and satisfactory, than if it had been hurried out, before the receipt of the new surveys just mentioned, as well as those now in progress, which would not be added to the Map, if engraved, without distorting in some measure the parts adjacent to such additions.

Due notice will be given of the publication of the work.

Editors of Newspapers who have published the prospectus for the Map, will oblige the author by inserting the above in their respective papers. Philadelphia, Oct. 3-6t.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an interlocutory Decree made at the February term 1825, and amended at the September term 1825, in the Fayette circuit court wherein William Corbin is complainant, and William Palmer, defendant. I shall on Monday the 11th day of December 1825 at the Court House door in the town of Lexington, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. proceed to sell the mortgaged lot, to the highest bidder, on a credit of three months (purchaser giving bond and security;) the bond to be discharged in notes on the bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The lot is described, as designated by the letter A in the plot of the town, binding on Short street 17 poles and running back 40 poles being part of a four acre lot and adjoining the lot of Mrs Parkers at the lower end of the town, and nearly opposite to the Baptist grave yard. Title indisputable.

GEORGE W. MORTON:
Commissioner

Nov 2 1825—44-tf.

Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring Towns with

Porter, Beer and Ale of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

—ALSO—

Fifty cords of good wood wanted
MONTMOLLIN & DONOHOO.
October 20, 1825—42-tf.

N. B. All letters must be post paid:

FOR SALE.

A FRAME House, Shed and Stable on Water street opposite the upper Market house near to where the Circus now stands, and a lease for 3 years of the ground on which said property now stands—

The above property can be had by making application to Mr. J. Murphy who is authorized to sell it in my absence.—

C. VELTENEIR

Nov. 11 1825—45-3t*

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

Will. H. Delph

HAS commenced the above business in all its branch Es, opposite the upper end of the Upper Marke, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, PEWTER, and IRON.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825.—41-1y

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME few days ago a person brought to the Sub-scriber a number of his change tickets to receive Commonwealth paper, in the package there was a certain number of Tickets Counterfeited, although they had the same stamp as the genuine but the signature is very badly imitated and easily detected, those I refused to pay but gave the person the Commonwealth paper for the genuine ones and returned to him the Counterfeits.

Those same persons, though they know the said tickets were counterfeited, have still thrown them again into circulation spreading the report that I did not redeem my tickets any longer and that before long, I would fail; It is not certain for the sum of 120 Dollars which is the whole amount that I have now in circulation that I would be guilty of so mean an action;

And in order to convince the public of the wickedness of those persons, I promise a reward of \$10, to any one who will produce the author of such a calumny.

JOHN DEVERIN.

October 28 1825—43-tf

State of Kentucky,

Madison Circuit Sct. September Term 1825.
Green Clay Complainant, { In Chancery.
against { Samuel Estil & others Def'ts.

On the motion of the Complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendants George Olson and Ann his wife, James Brown, John Blanchard and Charles Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Arthur Lee, James Acklin and Melarce his wife, Edmund P. Lee, Baldwin M. Lee, Christopher Acklin and Sarah G. his wife, Abner Laceter and Catharine his wife, William J. Grills and Elizabeth his wife, Alexander Acklin and Mary Ann his wife and John Lee, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court it is ordered that unless said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next February Chancery Term and file their answers to the complaints Bill, that the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this State for two months successively, and the cause is continued until the next court.

A Copy Test., DAVID IRVINE, Cirk. M. C. O.
Sept. 19, 1825—45-9w

KENTUCKY.

Madison Circuit Sct. September Term 1825.

Green Clay Complainant { In Chancery.

Against { Lawrence Long's heirs &c. Def'ts.

On the motion of the complainant, affidavit being filed by said Complainant as to the unknown heirs of John Long deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants J. Long, Richard Caulk and Sally his wife late Sally Long, Yall Bacon and Nancy his wife late Nancy Long, Gabriel Long William Long, Nicholas Long and the unknown heirs of John Long deceased, heirs and devisees of Lawrence Long dec'd, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court it is ordered that unless said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next February Chancery Term and file their answers to the complaints Bill, that the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this State for two months successively, and the cause is continued until the next court.

A Copy Test., DAVID IRVINE Cirk. M. C. O.
Sept. 19—1825—45-9w

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court—September Term 1825.

Bartholomew Blunt, Comp't. { In Chancery.

against { Edmund B. Pearson, Def't.

On the motion of the Complainant—it is ordered that unless the defendant (who as appears to the satisfaction of the court, is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and has failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court) does appear here on or before the first day of the next February term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken as confessed against him—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this Commonwealth, for two months successively, according to law.

A Copy Test., DAVID IRVINE Cirk. M. C. O.
Sept. 19—1825—45-9w

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court—September Term 1825.

Louisa Moore Comp't. { In Chancery.

against { Thomas Moore Def't.

On the motion of the Complainant—it is ordered that unless the defendant (who as appears to the satisfaction of the court, is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court) does appear here on or before the first day of the next February term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken as confessed against him—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this Commonwealth, for two months successively, according to law.

A Copy Test., DAVID IRVINE Cirk. M. C. O.
Sept. 19—1825—45-9w

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court—September Term 1825.

Louisa Moore Comp't. { In Chancery.

against { Thomas Moore Def't.

On the motion of the Complainant by her Counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. On the motion of the Complainant it is ordered that unless the said Defendant do appear here on or before the first day of the next February Term of this Court, and answer the Complainant's bill (which prays for a divorce) the same will be taken as confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized public News Paper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively according to law.

A Copy Test., A. GARRETT, d. c. f. e.
Oct. 14th 1825 41 9w*

TO TAILORS!!

WANTED immediately, TWO OR THREE FIRST RATE JOURNEYMAN TAILORS, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Apply to

WM. NORTH,

Nov. 7.—45-3t Short street, Lexington, Ky.

A CARD.

Abram S. & Elijah H. Drake, TAILORS,

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style. They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of

CLOTH & CASSIMERE,

low for Cash, and also a few sets of STRINGS

for gentlemen's riding Pauptaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn, Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

has just returned from Philadelphia and New York,

where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, LADIES' RIDING DRESSES and PELECES. He has brought with him from Mr. WATSON'S Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.

Lexington, July 22, 1825—23-6m

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

Will. H. Delph

HAS commenced the above business in all its branch

Es, opposite the upper end of the Upper Marke, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, PEWTER, and IRON.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825.—41-1y

JOHN M. REWETT,
TRUSS MAKER,

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz.

The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel.

The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel.

The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages.

Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets,

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast.

Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers, Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.

Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18-1f

LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumption.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely